

CLEARANCE SALE

SUMMER DRY GOODS!

RUNYON & HOOKER will offer, on Thursday July 9th, the balance of their stock of Zephyr Dress Gingham at 10 cents, reduced from 25 and 30 cents; 100 cent Printed Lawns reduced to 10 cents; 120 cent Printed Lawns reduced to 10 cents; White Plain Dress Goods 30 cent quality, reduced to 20 cents; 20 cent quality reduced to 10 cents; Plain Nainsook at 15 and 20 cents; Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries at much less than their regular low prices.

Ladies' Light Blue and Pink Ribbed Lisle Hose reduced to 3 cents, former price 12 1/2; Black and Colored Lisle Hose, 30 cents, former price 60 and 75 cents; Black and Colored Cotton, 65 cent quality, reduced to 50 cents; Children's Hosiery also reduced; Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Ladies' Leather Bags at much less prices than formerly.

The entire balance of our Summer Stock may be closed within the next fifteen days to make room for early fall goods.

Our early call will receive the best selections. Terms Cash.

RUNYON & HOOKER,
Second Street, Maysville.

B. & B.

MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

SEE OUR PRICES!

DRESS GINGHAMS, 5, 6 1/4, 10c.
FINEST LAWN, - - - 81-3c.
LINEN LAWN, - - - 81-3c.
Prints, Muslins and all Domestic goods at attractive prices.

The "Health" Braided Wire Bustle, the best in the world.

Browning & Barkley.

WE OFFER

CHAMBER SUITS!

The Newest and Best Styles, forty different styles Bureaus, seven-five different styles Bedsteads, a large stock of Bedsideboards, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cheffonières, Hat-racks, Hall and Lawn Seats, Dining and Library Tables, Marble and Wood-top Stands; ten different styles of

Folding Bed Lounges,

Spring Bottom Beds, Spring, Cotton, Cotton-Top and Excelsior Mattresses; twenty Parlor Suits of the best styles and designs; also a large stock of Upholstered Parlor Rockers, a full line of Rattan, Carpet Seat and Back, Reed Cane, Outside Cane, Perforated, Folding, Camp, Dining, Library and

Office Chairs!

We do not advertise an empty house but a LARGE FORTY-STOREY BUILDING FULL of the best goods, comprising the greatest variety of Styles and calculated to attract the attention of the most exacting trade.

Call and see our stock. We take pleasure in showing it and giving prices.

HENRY ORT

East Second Street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

MONETARY MATTERS.

SECRETARY MANNING'S PLAN TO SAVE THE BANKS FROM SILVER.

Not the Treasury But the Banks That Desire Help to Keep From Going to That Basis--Washington Waifs. Gen. Grant--Topics of Interest.

WASHINGTON, July 20.--There seems to be some misunderstanding in the public mind about the recent conference between the banks and the treasury department. It is a mistake to think that the treasury is asking favors of the banks. On the contrary, it is the banks who desire to be helped by the treasury to save them from going to a silver basis. The following facts may serve to enlighten some who have a correct understanding of the present relations of the bank and the treasury:

The law requires that all customs duties be paid in gold or silver certificates. After the resumption act took effect the practice grew up of accepting at the customhouse of gold tenders also in payment of customs duties.

The national bank notes are by law redeemable in gold, silver or legal tender notes. It has become a practice in the treasury department to receive silver certificates also in redemption of national bank notes.

Under preceding administrations it has been the practice to receive deposits of gold in the treasury and issued therefor silver certificates, these and ultimately the gold coin being transported at the expense of the government. This practice was without authority of law and only resorted to by the treasury in order to procure gold to issue on a gold basis. Eighty-one millions of gold were thus exchanged for silver certificates, and but for the supply of gold thus obtained as a loan, the treasury would have been on a silver basis long ago. The treasury was not in fact only a temporary loan of gold to the government, and owing to the heavy charges for transportation of the gold and the certificates at a high rate of interest.

The treasury has received about seventy per cent of its total revenue in paper money, either legal tenders or silver certificates. Now the banks long ago combined to refuse to receive silver or silver certificates on deposit, and the treasury, in order to keep its settlements, nevertheless the silver certificates which are paid into the customhouse and sub-treasury, are not received by those who pay them from these same banks. In handling these silver certificates, the banks are undoubtedly violating the rule they adopted for their own preservation against silver. In effect they refuse silver themselves, but make themselves the agents of procuring silver for the treasury. This is the course which the banks have systematically pursued which has drained the treasury of its gold. The banks themselves frequently make deposits of silver certificates with the sub-treasury when they are required by the corresponding banks to make deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of their notes.

For this reason the secretary informed the banks that their mode of payment must be adopted by them. If they wished that the treasury should continue to pay gold, he desired that these measures should be taken by the banks quietly and without attracting general public attention, and as the object was legitimate and the banks were the bodies most directly interested, it was taken for granted that they would act unanimously and would also act quickly.

If Secretary Manning had required customs duties to be paid, as the law directs they should be paid in gold, and the national bank notes to be received only in legal tender or gold or silver coin, as is also prescribed by law, this change in the practice which had grown out of the previous administrations would, it is held, have caused a violent derangement in the money system of the country, and would probably have discredited to a large extent the legal tender notes.

The secretary preferred to avoid what seemed a needless and dangerous disturbance by continuing the system he found in vogue when he took charge. But the evil--the drainage of gold from the treasury, and substitution of silver, which began with the law making the silver dollar a legal tender, and which Secretary Sherman, Secretary Folger and Secretary McCulloch repeatedly warned congress, has in course of time grown to such a degree that if silver payments by the treasury were to be avoided some change in the treasury practice became necessary.

Secretary Manning has the strong desire, in common with his predecessors, Secretaries Sherman, Folger and McCulloch, to maintain the treasury on a gold basis. The fact that Sherman, Folger and McCulloch repeatedly and earnestly expressed their views on the desirability of this policy and that no general public opposition ever appeared to it, shows that the country also wishes the gold basis preserved.

But it belongs to the banks of the country to make the continuance of gold payments from the treasury possible. Secretary Manning's duty is to obey the laws and he will do his duty when he can no longer pay gold he will pay in silver. If the banks desire to prevent this they must, as a body, adopt such a policy as will maintain the treasury stock of gold. They can do this if they wish, without violating any law or impeding their own situation. It is undoubtedly to their interest that this should be done. They have more at stake than all other interests in the country in this question. If the treasury is forced by their inaction to make payments that involve a loss to the banks of at least 10 per cent on their capital and surplus, besides the trouble of a possible general financial derangement, involving further losses to them--and this coming at a time when industry and commerce seem about to revive and make the business of banking once more profitable.

The Hating Business.
New York, July 20.--The Sun's Washington special says: "A few facts will go further than any number of words to explain the recent reports about the administration's policy concerning removals and appointments."

It is to be said that the report of the calling of a hall by the president was well founded but not precisely accurate. An idea of the truth may be had from the circumstances that of late the president pays more attention than he ever to chambers and appointments in the departments. Very few appointments above a \$1,300 clerkship are made without regard to the ability of the candidate to come under review and perhaps be reversed by the president.

The Clonowith-Keller affair awakened the president to what he regarded as the great importance of looking himself to the details of the department. Governor Hoddy, of Ohio, and Representative Barbour, of Virginia, Mr. Cleveland gave an assurance that fourth class postoffices should be filled with Democrats. This business is going about pretty well. The only habit that has really and positively been called in on making charges against Republican incumbents. This will benefit the work in their terms expire so far as it goes a backward step has been taken.

General Grant.
MOUNT McGEHEE, N. Y., July 20.--It is feared that a turn has come in Gen. Grant's health and that old successions of up and down is about to sweep another draft on his vitality. Signs of a decline have appeared. The weather was hot and the change was first attributed to that, but it is now shown the symptoms were those of a progressing disease more than anything else. The night was one of restlessness and wakefulness. The general slept little in the early evening and afterward he caught sleep only by short naps. The cottage was opened on all sides, affording a strong ventilation, but this gave the patient little relief. Dr. Shady, who remained over night, contrary to his expectation, was unable to relieve the general, who became so nervous and uncomfortable that he was taken out on the porch and put in his bath chair, in which he was closely wrapped, and he slept for a while.

The morning being cool he returned to the room in about an hour and a half, but a sound sleep. His pulse has not been greatly disturbed, nor has the neck swelling greatly increased, but he is dependent and it is feared that the next few days will be far from comfortable.

Appointments.
WASHINGTON, July 20.--The following postmasters have been appointed: J. W. Kays, Richmond Centre, Va.; John Valiga, Winchester, Ky.; Benjamin Long, Greenville, Ala.; E. A. Lense, Pierce City, Mo.; W. G. Morris, Frankfort, Ind.; R. M. Robertson, Tipton, Ind.; John Neff, Plymouth, Ind.; G. H. Reynolds, Plymouth, Ind. All postmasters previously were suspended.

ABDUCTED.
EMMA F. SMITH Mysteriously Disappeared and Returned Mysteriously.

READING, Pa., July 20.--Miss Emma F. Smith, aged seventeen years, a blonde, prepossessing in appearance and the daughter of a well-to-do citizen, disappeared on July 19. Her bonnet was found in a boat moored to a dam near by. The dam was a large one, and the boat was a small one. Descriptions of the missing girl were sent in all directions. She has just returned to her home, but she is not the same. She is unable to give a clear statement as to where she has been, but from her incoherent talk, it is gleaned that she was abducted while walking on the bank of the dam, taken to the opposite side by force and then, away, she knows not where, as she lost consciousness. She was not to be delivered, however, that they became alarmed when the officials initiated the search, and sent her home clad in a torn dress. She suffered no bodily injuries whatever.

EXTINGUISHED LIGHT AND LIFE.
Joseph Parker Murdered as He Was Going to Bed--The Murderer's Fate.

PLANO, Tex., July 20.--Joseph Parker, a wealthy ranchman, has been killed. His ranch, some fifteen miles east of town. It is believed the murderer was contacted by a man named Joe King, who has lived with Parker for several years. As Parker was going to bed about 11 o'clock, he was shot. As he did so, it is alleged King shot him under the left arm near the heart, killing him. The murderer, who was a stranger, was seen by the witnesses. The servants say they heard no conversation whatever between the man. King fled to the prairie, taking with him two horses. He has not been heard of since. King's friends say he is subject to fits of insanity. A posse of men has started to search for him. They declare they will hang him unless he exhibits signs of aberration. Both men have large families.

PALL MAIL GAZETTEING.
An Old Man Named White Guilty of Babylonian Practices.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 20.--H. T. White, a well-known local merchant, has been arrested charged with committing a little girl, who has hitherto been regarded as a reputable citizen, but it is now charged that he has been in the habit for years coaxing little girls to his office for immoral purposes.

Nearly twenty girls, many belonging to the best families, are said to have been ruined. White is over sixty years of age. One girl made a confession. When White was arrested he was collected for the purpose of lynching him, but he was secretly taken to the county jail at Maysville. He was hung in effigy by the disappointed crowd.

Wipe Them Out.
OMAHA, July 20.--Gen. Howard received a telegram from the president to keep all posts in the western part of the department of the Platte, prepared for any emergency that might arise in Utah. This was in accordance with a suggestion made by Gen. Howard, who evidently knows more about the situation at Salt Lake City than he has told the public know.

Prominent Republican Dead.
MINNEAPOLIS, N. Y., July 20.--Edward M. Madden, a prominent member of the Republican party in this state, died in the sixty-eight year of his age.

THE WILES OF SPAIN.

WHY SIR ROBERT MORIER FAILED TO NEGOTIATE.

The "Revelations" of the Pall Mall Gazette in Connection With the Commission Appointed to Investigate. Dr. Ferran Criticized--Notes.

MADRID, July 20.--Sir Robert Morier, a British diplomat of thirty-one years' experience, has just left Madrid, after three years' stay, under circumstances which show the difficulties attending negotiations with Spain. As British ambassador he came to Spain to negotiate a commercial treaty with England, and devoted his time during his stay mainly to that end. Two or three times the treaty was announced as definitely settled, but finally it failed. The ambassador left Spain completely out of patience with its state department that he refused to make the usual personal calls on members of the Spanish cabinet before his departure.

England has a commercial treaty with Spain and its goods are therefore charged a higher duty than those of continental countries, while those belonging to England are not. According to the present English law wines above twenty-six spirit standard pay a duty of two shillings and sixpence a gallon, while those below pay one shilling. This admits French wines which are low in alcohol, but bars out the higher proof Spanish wines.

Under the Ministry of Posada Herrera, in December, 1883, a *modus vivendi* was signed by England and Spain which gave England a most favorable *modus vivendi* in return for legislation raising the spirit standard to thirty, which would admit Spanish wines at the same rates paid by French wines. Senor Canovas soon after came into power, and refused to accept the result of the previous negotiations, alleging as an excuse the custom trouble with the English free port of Gibraltar. By diplomatic pressure a *modus vivendi* was again signed in December.

As passed by the Spanish cortes, the British ambassador claimed the existence of the following points of difference between the minister of state's agreement and the law: First, That the clause extending the *modus vivendi* until the negotiation of a treaty or until twenty months after July 1, 1887, was stricken out. This was important, because a customs revision occurs in 1887.

Second, That by the agreement only the Spanish Antilles were exempted from the law which afterwards was ruled to apply only to the Spanish Peninsula and not to the British colonies.

Third, The omission from the law of a very important clause pledging Spain to begin negotiations for a general commercial treaty with England.

These discrepancies are said to have led to several ratifications of the agreement. The British minister of state, Sir Robert Morier, and the Spanish secretary of state, resulting in charges of bad faith on both sides, and the agreement was abandoned. The negotiations to London, which culminated in the sudden breaking of all negotiations by England.

Three years' negotiations, therefore, go for nothing, and English goods still pay the highest duties, while those of France and Germany pay the lowest. The dispatches published by the British press seem to show a conflicting nature on the part of the British minister, with rather sharp practice on the part of Spain. It is significant that England at the case, while the Spanish government allowed the cortes to adjourn without furnishing the papers demanded by it, and the English of the accusations of bad faith made in the cortes against the Spanish minister of state.

It is said that a ministerial bargain was made by the British minister of state, amendment to the *modus vivendi* in the Cortes. The matter is an unfortunate one for Spain, and the report is that the financial condition of the country is now greatly endangered by trade depression and cholera, and seems to be on a par with the wretched policy which renders it impossible to know the motives of the government before accepting statistics collected by it.

The Garbage of London.
LONDON, July 20.--The Pall Mall Gazette reports in a single edition a complete publication of the full text of all its "revelations." The edition is having an enormous sale, and the proceeds are to be devoted towards defraying the expenses of the commission which is examining the data upon which the Gazette's articles are based.

The commission is to sit for four hours at the Mansion House examining, under oath, before the lord mayor and the city recorder, the evidence of the witnesses who were present at the examination. Neither he nor any of the dignitaries present would converse with the witnesses, and the press is to know what transpired, any further than to say that the examination was confined to the work of the commission, which will require another week.

One of the commissioners of the Pall Mall Gazette reports the following facts, the truth of which he declares to be incontestable: "In order to show the Mansion House committee that the diabolical business exposed by the Gazette was not carried on as boldly as ever, the reporter offered to procure from the establishment as many girls as the committee might wish to deliver anywhere to their order. There being some hesitation about the acceptance of this proposition, the reporter offered to go to the house in session, went to a procuress and ordered a pretty girl, aged 14, to be delivered to his order, as agent for 'a gentleman of sixty.' The madame accepted the order, and in a short time produced the girl. The reporter investigated the girl and ascertained that her father was dead and her mother was a poor workwoman. The girl was dressed in an old black frock. Having completed the purchase of the girl, the reporter hastened to arrange for her delivery anywhere and to any person designated by the committee.

"No member of the committee would consent to receive the girl. The reporter thereupon arranged for her delivery, and hurried back to the Mansion House, having completed the entire transaction during the single sitting of the committee. The reporter received a confidential letter from Miss Z., appointing a retired place to meet the girl."

In addition to the above incident the Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following: "The Gazette reporter, who was examined under oath at the Mansion House, offered to prove the truth of the Gazette's statements concerning the places of Medanes X. and Z. by an actual purchase, to be made by telegraph with the committee, was asked by the reporter wired the medanes to supply a girl to a private house near the Mansion House where any member of the committee could satisfy himself regarding the chastity issue. He assured the committee that the order would be promptly filled; but no member of the committee was willing to undertake exposing himself to the proposed ordeal or receive the purchase in any way."

At the Exeter hall meeting Gen. Booth read a letter written by Mr. Booth to the queen, and the reply to the same from the dowager of Exeter, who had been asked by the queen to acknowledge Mrs. Booth's letter. The dowager said that the queen fully grasped the situation, and that the painful subject of the perils to which young girls are exposed, and had already communicated to the queen a letter, which connected with the government, to whom Mrs. Booth's letter would be immediately forwarded.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, home secretary, speaking in the house of commons about the revelations of the Pall Mall Gazette, said that he was not more than he with the work which the Gazette was performing, and he declared that the home department would do every possible effort to discover and punish the perpetrators of the offenses exposed.

Dr. Ferran Criticized.
BRILL, July 20.--Dr. Van Ermengem, lately delegated by the Belgian government to study Dr. Ferran's invention, will contribute an important article to this week's Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Dr. Krich's article, which concludes that Dr. Ferran does not prove his case, but touches on the question of Dr. Ferran's real or pretended secret method of attenuation of virus, and expresses his belief that the secret is no secret at all, as he believes Dr. Ferran merely cultivates bacilli by a series; first, by taking them from the blood of cholera patients and then cultivating these in another place, and so on, the result being that nature gradually attains to the strength of the microbes which Dr. Ferran's bacilli are. For instance, here is a parallel case: If roses are cultivated from grafts taken from the tree, and the grafts are not taken from the tree, and slips again taken from the last slip, the result is a gradual degeneration and weakness of the roses.

Another Alarm.
LONDON, July 20.--Reports of the cholera were lastly unannounced and the ministers are now in session. It has stated that the government received advices from English officials on the Afghan frontier of a very serious nature, and that the cabinet is now engaged in discussing them. It is further stated that the Afghan frontier is now so serious that the government will be forced to take some decided action for the protection of the Afghan frontier, and prevent the seizure of any further strategic points by the Russians.

It is rumored that the Russian commander has decided to send his troops to occupy all sorts of reports are in circulation. One from Paris is to the effect that the French army has received a dispatch stating that the Russians have massed a large force at the entrance of Zulicaf pass and a seizure of Herat is certain. The summoning of the Russian troops to the Afghan frontier has caused intense excitement. The result of the session is anxiously awaited.

The Cholera.
MADRID, July 20.--Reports from the various cholera-infected districts throughout Spain place the number of new cases at 1,329 and deaths 624.

THE CLEVELAND STRIKERS.
The Trial of Bazlek Results in a Verdict of Not Guilty.

CLEVELAND, O., July 20.--There has been no further disturbance in the Polish and Bohemian settlements. The trial of Bazlek charged with leading the attack on the plate mill, was held at the city court room. The court room was crowded by strikers and their friends. Bazlek said he was at work in the wire mill, getting 80.00 per day, when he was ordered to go to the mill. He was never sick a day in his life until his last illness.

He was immediately arrested on the charge of leading the attack on the works. Bail was furnished. The verdict was received with the greatest satisfaction by the strikers. The news, when the settlements it was received with relief.

Waterbury N. H. Levitt Dead.
WATERBURY, N. H., July 20.--R. H. Levitt, of Charlestown, Mass., died in this city, aged nearly eighty. He reached here last Sunday on a visit to two sons, and was taken sick on his arrival. Col. Levitt was for years been very prominent in public affairs in Massachusetts, and was for several terms a member of the legislature. He was never sick a day in his life until his last illness.

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ABOY LASHED TO DEATH

A DEED THAT IS HORRIBLE AND HEINOUS IN ITS HELLISHNESS.

Innocent and Sick With Flux, Beaten by a Brutal Butcher Until Dead Releases Pangs and Pain—Betrayed to Death—A Lynching Here.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 20.—A case of horrible brutality has been made known here. It occurred at the convict camp at Crew Lake, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railroad. Mr. James J. Riley of New Orleans, whose brother, about eighteen years old, was confined there, was whipped unmercifully that he died from the effects. Young Riley was sentenced for one year for larceny, but protested his innocence to the hour of his death, and his brother had assurance that the boy would have been pardoned.

There are about three hundred and seventy-five convicts in the camps who are employed working on the railroad wholing dirt and under the road bed. The camps are under the control of Capt. C. T. Hasel. One of his lieutenants, a man whose heart is said to be as cold and callous as stone, is one Joe McQuarters, who is known among the prisoners as "Joe, the butcher."

He, Mr. Riley said, beat and whipped his brother Philip, after he had fallen at work, sick and faint from weakness, being ill with flux. The boy pleaded to McQuarters in vain for mercy. As he piled the lash four negro convicts were holding him down. Young Riley was carried from the pillory to what is called a hospital. He soon became speechless, and death, a welcome visitor took him beyond the reach of the inhuman wretches at Crew Lake.

Mr. Riley said he received frequent letters, purporting to come from his brother, in which it was stated that he was well and kindly treated. But soon another came which revealed the actual situation. The next letter told him of his death. Mr. Riley said he ascertained that the letters he had received first were never written by his brother, but for some others for a purpose. Twenty-three new graves were counted in one place by the correspondent informant. It is understood there are other facts connected with this camp, which will prove revolting in the extreme when made public.

BETRAYED TO DEATH.

Minnie Rodabaugh Strayed From Victim's Paths—Her Betrayer to be Lynched. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 20.—Miss Minnie Rodabaugh, aged 20, the daughter of the richest farmer in the country, has died, and it is the result of a criminal operation performed at the instance of Mr. Baldwin, a prominent stockman, aged 40.

An armed mob went to Fairfield with the intention of taking Baldwin from the jail and hanging him, but on their arrival there it was found the news of his arrest was unfounded and he is in jail. The vigilantes still remain organized, ready to act the moment Baldwin is caught. Word was sent to the authorities at Van Buren that Baldwin would be found if he could be kept safe from the mob. Baldwin through an attorney filed a mortgage of \$20,000 on his property in favor of his father.

Just before her death Miss Rodabaugh made a confession, in which she said that when sixteen years of age Baldwin betrayed her under promise of marriage and compelled her to submit to an operation, which was repeated twice afterward, the third resulting in her death. She accused Dr. Whitney, of Fairfield, and a Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson of being accessory to the crime.

It was at the latter house she was found by her parents from whom she had fled in shame. The parties claim that the girl committed the crime herself and that they only took care of her. It is understood that Baldwin is secreted somewhere near the county line.

Armed men are searching for him, and in the present heated state of the public mind no jail would hold him safe from the mob. It was rumored that he was caught and hanged near Chase's barn in Jefferson county, but the report is not credited.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Fugitive From Justice for Twelve Years. Arrested and Released.

New York, July 20.—Wm. Goddard, who robbed his employers, Austin Corbin & Co. in 1873 of \$15,000 worth of bonds entrusted to him to mail, went to Memphis and did good service there in the yellow fever epidemic, nursing the sick and burying the dead. Then he became a partner in a Minneapolis house, and in Minneapolis twelve years after the date of his crime he was discovered by detectives and arrested. District Attorney Martin moved in the general session that the indictment against Goddard be nolle.

Mr. Austin Corbin was willing and Mr. Martin said petitions for clemency had poured in from every quarter. He would submit to the court a petition from 500 of the foremost citizens of Minneapolis, headed by Mayor Pillsbury, of that city, and Governor Hubbard, of Minnesota. Judge Cowan granted the motion and Goddard was released. He will return, it is said, as soon as possible to Minneapolis and re-enter business. He was under age when he committed the crime.

TELEGRAPH TATTLE.

Judge Shipman Gives an Order of the Court to All Concerned.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—In the telegraph controversy Judge Shipman signed an order directing the receiver of the Rapid and the Western Union to restore the wires mentioned in the affidavit of F. W. Jones, superintendent of the Bankers' & Merchants', and directing all officers and employees of the Rapid or Western Union to comply with the order. The stipulations are annexed in the order are to be kept inviolate or the order shall be void.

Both Hartford and Farmington shall have free access to the wires and poles for the purpose of carrying out the order of the court. It is also ordered that the wires of this order for the return of the wires to Farmington as receiver for the Bankers' & Merchants' shall not be considered as in any way passing upon the ultimate right to their possession.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 20.—John Gaunt, a carpenter, after a prolonged quarrel with his wife, stabbed her under the left arm in the side. She died early in the morning. The couple had five children.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECTLY MADE

Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.



Gathering Grapes for Making Cream of Tartar for DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.



Strengthens the Muscles, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

Dr. J. L. Myers, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best remedy I have known in my 10 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous and physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use freely in my own family. I mention this trade mark and crowded red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Beware of cheap imitations. BROWN'S CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. Large 16-page Book—useful and attractive, containing list of prices for recipes, information about coin, etc., given away by mail. In medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 3c. stamp."

PAINT STORE

—Is a fine stock of—

WALL PAPER,

CEILING DECORATIONS, and everything in the Paint Line.

ALBA BARTON is the best Coating for walls and ceilings; it will not rub off, and is cheap and better than any other. Call on him. Anyone can put it on. ALBERT GREENWOOD, No. 2 Zweigert's Block.

PORTER, ENIS & DEAL.

—PRACTICAL—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

(Formerly with Burrows & Atherton),

have just opened a manufacturing establishment on Third street, near market, and are fully prepared to do with promptness.

REPAIRING

and all kinds of NEW CARRIAGE WORK, at prices fully in accordance with the times.

Matthy, Bentley & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Groceries and Liquors.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

No. 19 Market Street, Maysville, Ky.

W. A. NORTON,

—Representing—

LOUISVILLE COTTON AND GRAIN EXCHANGE

Chicago Markets received every ten minutes. Orders taken for 100 bushels and upwards. Office: Cooper's building Second St.

F. L. TRAYNER,

—Manufacturer of—

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All instruments warranted. Pianos tuned and repaired. Front street, Maysville, Ky.

Headquarters for ALL KINDS



C. S. MINER & BRO.

BOOTS

—AND—

SHOES

Attractive PRICES

In Footwear at

RANSON'S.

Maysville REPAIRING WORKS.

—LOCK AND—

GUN SMITHING,

Stencil Cutting,

BELL HANGING

—AND—

General Repairing.

Manufacturer of

RUBBER STAMPS

Of every description.

J. F. RYAN, No. 5 W. Second St.

ROBERT BISSET.

—PRACTICAL—

PLUMBER

Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 25 Second street.

W. E. GRIMES & CO.,

—New Stock of—

FURNITURE!

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SETS in great variety.

We make a point of keeping on hand a large stock of all the essential articles in Furniture, Bedding, etc., and know our prices are reasonable for reliable goods. Store: corner of Third and Market streets, Glasgow's old stand.

T. J. CUMLEY,

Sanitary Plumber,

GAS & STEAM FITTER,

Cumley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe,

Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and Steam Gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. CUMLEY, Second street, above Market, opposite Omar Dodson's, Maysville, Ky. daily

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G. W. GEISEL,

No. 9 W. Second St., Opp. Opera House.

Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited. daily

Great Sacrifice!

OUR FALL STOCK will be here in a few days. We need more room than we now have; to make room we must sell our stock; to do this we have cut prices at the following rates: GOOD ALL WOOL MEN'S SUITS \$4.50; to \$8.00; FINE ENGLISH WORSTED CORK-SCREW SUITS, \$8.50 to \$10.00, worth \$15.00 to \$18.00; and everything else in proportion. These will be found, on examination, to be the Greatest Bargains ever offered. We beg of you to call and inspect these goods. Respectfully,

HECHINGER & CO.,

Leading Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, Odd-fellows' Hall, Maysville, Ky.

HERMANN LANGE, —The Jeweler, is receiving the latest styles of— FINE JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Clocks and Novelties. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No. 48 Second Street, three doors below Market, Maysville, Ky.

WONDERFUL

People who want buy Clothing and people who don't want to buy Clothing are the very people who will buy Clothing when they see the astonishing low prices quoted at the

'Red Corner' Clothing Store.

Come early and tell your friends.

LOUIS ZECH, "Red Corner."

—GO TO—

J. BALLENGER

—FOR—

FINE JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ETC.

Bridal and Anniversary Gifts a specialty. A large stock to select from at all times. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

BIG REDUCTIONS!

Rather than wait until the end of the season to clean up our stock, we will commence TO-DAY. Stop! Look! Listen! Who can match the following

MATCHLESS BARGAINS?

PRINTED LAWN, 3 1-2 cents per yard; BEST LAWN MADE, 9 cents per yard; BEST DRESS GINGHAMS, 8 1-3 and 10 cents; IN-

DIA LINENS, 8 1-3, 10, 12 and 14 cents; GOOD CALICOES at 4 cents per yard; BRAIDED JERSEYS at 50 cents; FINE JERSEYS at 98 cents, \$1.25 and \$1.50; TURKEY RED DAMASK, 33 1-3 cents per yard; PARASOLS at half price; LADIES' FINE HOSE at 10 and 15 cents;

MOSQUITO BARS,

Ready-made, on Hoop and Canopy Frames, very cheap. Everybody is invited to call. We are going to give BARGAINS.

J. W. SPARKS & BRO.